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(Conclusion of the Account of the Struggles of SWISSELAND for LIBERTY, begun in our last.)

9 pa. 952

THE emperor Albert had now obtained his wish, viz. a pretext to reduce the cantons by open war, under pretence of rebellion. He immediately repaired to Baden, *stopt all commerce with those free cantons, and ordered his vassals to declare war against them*; but while he meditated war against an oppressed people, he was himself murdered by his nephew, whose inheritance he unjustly detained from him; the murderer hoped to find a place of retreat among these nations, but the Swiss, zealous for their liberty, were capable to secure it by giving an asylum unto criminals; his widow was so bent upon avenging the death of her husband, that she took no measures against the Swiss, who had resisted the oppressions of their tyrannical governors.

Leopold, the son of Albert, when he came of age, determined to make war against the three cantons, and collected an army of 20 000 men for that purpose; his plan was to attack the confederates the 15th of November, 1315, at a place called Morgarden, situate between a lake and a mountain. In expectation that the inhabitants of Underwalden would come to the assistance of the confederates, the Count of Strasberg and the city of Zurich were to invade the cantons at the same time and at two different places. At dinner he asked the opinion of his jester, who replied, "All advise how to enter into the country, it seems to me necessary to consider how to come out again." His advice was despised, but verified by the event. A brave and virtuous people may be attacked, but wo to tyrants that cannot retreat.

The plan was exactly followed; Leopold made a false attack at Arth, and perhaps the confederates would have placed all their little force there, if they had not received an information to "beware at Morgarden." To that place the cantons Ury and Underwalden sent 700 men, and the canton Swits an equal number, who were posted on a mountain called the Saddle. On the day appointed the duke of Austria advanced at the head of his cavalry, his troops marched in great confidence, "*sure to obtain an easy victory upon peasants, badly armed, and without military discipline*:" Accordingly they proudly pressed into a defile, when they were stopt by 50 men, who had been banished the cantons for crimes, and whom, notwithstanding their request, the confederates would not think worthy to fight for liberty, even upon this pressing occasion. These men, however, by generously exposing themselves for their country, hoped to deserve the pardon of former crimes, they posted themselves on a very steep hill, above a narrow path, where the Austrian army could not march above two men a breast; they suffered them very quietly to advance, but when a considerable number were now engaged in these narrow roads, they sent such a shower of stones and rolled large pieces of timber among the Austrian cavalry, they were soon put in confusion; which the Swiss no sooner perceived, than they fell upon them with such fury, that they were obliged to retreat towards the plain; to gain ground to form the order of battle, the infantry opened their ranks, to let the cavalry pass; at this moment the confederates broke in upon them, and standing on rising ground, their halbards did most dreadful execution. A cotemporary author saith, it was not a fight but a massacre. The prince lost 1500 of his horse, the loss of the infantry could not be ascertained, but 52 men from Zuric, then in the interest of Austria, were all found slain in a heap; the loss of the confederates was incredibly trifling; Mean while the count of Strasberg, with 4000 Men had invaded Underwalden, who send to their friends at Morgarden, and 400 of the victorious Swiss instantly fled to their relief; they came up with a body of their own people, with whom they attacked the count, who seeing colours among them that had been at Morgarden, judged his master was defeated, and so fled. The Swiss killed about 300 of his men in the retreat. After this battle gained, the three cantons entered into a perpetual alliance, which no power has since been able to break, and which heaven has remarkably preserved.

One of the next greatest battles the Swiss fought in defence of their liberty, was in the year 1386. Leopold, duke of Austria, personally repaired to Switzerland, in order to carry on the war with greater vigour. The duke had resolved to lay siege to Sempach; the confederates had intelligence of it, and both opposite armies arrived before this little town the very same day. The Austrian advanced guard, consisting of about 1400 men, committed all manner of violence on their territory; One of their officers mounted a cart loaded with halters, and threatened to hang all the inhabitants before sunset. The Austrians insulted the Swiss, it being in the time of hay-making, they came to near the walls to speak with them, and desired they would send dinner & wages to their mowers. The Swiss replied, it was not the custom of the Swiss to pay wages till they were earned, and that they would prepare a dinner for them, that many spoons would drop out of their hands. The duke's army consisted of about 4000 picked men; and among them many princes and nobemen, armed from head to foot. The confederates were about 1300 men, badly armed, and all on foot; they had no arms but halbards, and fastened pieces of wood on their arms, to fend off and break the blows of the enemies; their order of battle was very close, and represented an angle, one soldier was followed by two, two by four, and so on; in this order this handful of men courageously advanced against the enemy. Before they begun the engagement, as was usual with them, they fell down to prayers, which made the duke's jester say, "Leopold, my countrymen (for he was a Swiss) "have all lift up their hands, and sworn "to almighty GOD, to kill ther." An Austrian officer, observing their undaunted countenance, advised to delay the battle till next day, but a nobleman declared, "He would deliver that handful of boors before supper "into the hands of the duke roasted or boiled, as he "should best like them." The nobility was so eager to engage, that they dismounted, gave their horses into the care of their servants, and would not suffer any but noblemen to share in the honour of the day. It happened that a young nobleman, in cutting off the long point of his shoe (as all the rest did) wounded his toe, which made him cry, whereupon the nobility ordered him out of the rank, as unworthy to fight His brethren were all slain, and his life was saved. The battle begun, the superior power of the Austrians in men and arms soon appeared, 60 confederates were killed before they could make the least impression on their enemy; in this distress a brave knight of the family of Winkelried resolved to sacrifice his life for his country, he accordingly advanced boldly, and with his arms grasped and bent down as many of their long pikes as he could hold, the others pressed after him with irresistible fury, broke in with their halbards upon the Austrians, and made dreadful havock.

It is said, that before the engagement they proclaimed that every man that thought himself insufficient to encounter ten Austrians, might withdraw, and that about 300 withdrew accordingly; but when these saw the Austrians order of battle broke, they hastened to assist their brethren, and the nobility lost courage, gave way to the Swiss, and many of them, from the heat of the day and severity of the engagement, were suffocated by the weight of their own armour. The duke was several times entreated to withdraw, but seeing his banner in danger, he generously advanced to rescue it, but fell in the attempt. When the servants, who had been ordered in the rear with the horses saw the defeat of their masters, they mounted their masters horses, and left their masters to shift for themselves. It is supposed the loss of the Austrians amounted to 2000, including 667 of the nobility, and among them 350 with crowned caskets The Swiss lost about 200, who were all carried to their respective homes. The third day they permitted the enemy to carry off their dead, among whom the duke was the principal; he was carried off the field of battle in a great box (still extant), which, 'tis said, has been full of halters, to hang the confederates. The Swiss, in hopes of obtaining peace, were sparing of the blood of the Austrians, and did not pursue them in their retreat; they had reason to repent their lenity, but the continuance of the war served only to increase the victories and fame of the Swiss confederates. The sons of the defeated Leopold made great preparations for war, and many imperial cities joined with them against the Swiss; a truce was indeed concluded, which the Austrians badly kept, and by surprize and secret intelligence made themselves masters of Wesen, the possession of which laid the whole canton of Glaris open to their ravages. The Swiss confederates advised that canton to get the best terms possible, but those proposed by the Austrians were so excessive severe, that that treaty came to nothing. The Austrians proposed themselves to invade that country with about 3000 men; the inhabitants had cast up an entrenchment, which was guarded by about 350 men; when the Austrians advanced, these finding themselves too weak to resist, retreated to a rising ground; the Austrians penetrated into the country, and burned the village of Nafels, and then attacked the abovementioned handful of inhabitants, who received them with a shower of stones; the Austrians having retreated a little to put themselves under cover, the Swiss seized the favourable moment, and fell upon them with such fury, that after an engagement of five hours, they were forced to fly. The Swiss pursued and came up with them at a bridge, where about 700 Swiss had gathered; the Austrians, in their confusion not aware that the bridge was broke, pressed on, and numbers were drowned. The loss of the Austrians was computed at 2000, while that of the Swiss did not exceed 55 men.

The dukes of Austria again consented to a truce, by which the Swiss were to remain in possession of all their conquests; this truce in 1314 was renewed for twenty, and in 1412 for fifty years longer. The Swiss made use of these times of tranquility to give stability and perfection to their military discipline. In 1393 they agreed upon the following regulations among themselves:—1. No church nor chapel to be attacked unless it is made use of as an asylum to the enemy. 2. No woman to be violated or insulted. 3. *every Swiss engageth to sacrifice his substance and life for his country.* 4. No Swiss to forsake his post, even tho' wounded. 5 Forbids to pillage without leave of the commander, and orders the spoils to be equally divided. 7 All that send provisions to the Swiss shall be protected. 8. No canton to make war without the consent of the rest. 9. No Swiss to take away any thing by violence from another, neither in time of war nor peace.

The Swiss carried their military discipline to such perfection, that Machiavel pretends no nations ever exceeded them in that respect, except the Romans.

On the whole then we may conceive the rise and progress of liberty in Swisserland thus: 1. They had some rights and liberties granted them by emperors, which do not appear very considerable. 2 The emperors of the house of Austria endeavoured to separate them from the Roman empire, and bring them in subjection to the then rising house of Austria. Against this the Swiss remonstrated, petitioned and pleaded their charters. 4. Governors were sent among them, who were to, and did, oppress them, in order to drive them to some act of despair, which their enemies, intended to term rebellion, and under pretence of it reduce them by force of arms. This, 5. at length produced confederacies, first only of three men, by degrees of three small countries, which encreased gradually to *thirteen* cantons, besides some confederates. 6. To subdue them, a stop was first put to their trade, and afterwards were attacked by force. 7. When attacked, they defended themselves with incredible bravery, and under every possible disadvantage resisted every attack and at last obliged their enemies not only to desist, but to declare them a free state; and surrounded by Austria, France and Savoy they have continued free and brave ever since, and may they do so to the end of time.

LONDON, *March* 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD Lyttleton urged the provocation given by the Americans in seizing our provinces, burning our towns, and defying our forces; his Lordship also attacked the Duke of Grafton, and said, he wondered at the want of consistency in the noble Duke, who was himself the firebrand that lit up the flames that now consume both Great-Britain and America, as the act that first gave rise to the dispute passed when he presided at the treasury board. Lord Lyttleton concluded with saying that the dignity of Great Britain was at stake, and that America must be taught submission. (3)

The Duke of Grafton rose to clear himself from the charge made by Lord Lyttleton, and called upon several of the Lords now in administration to deny it; that he and the Lord who held the seals when the tea act (2) passed, both opposed the measure, but were over-ruled in the cabinet; though even had it been their own measure, he did not see that they deserved any great blame, as government took off one shilling a pound on the export duty, and laid on only three pence, by which means the Americans were relieved from a tax of 9 pence in the pound.

Lord Camden followed the Duke of Grafton, and after corroborating what his Grace had said respecting the tea act, (2) he enquired in what light the treaties on the table were to be considered; were they to be deemed treaties of alliance or treaties of subsidy, or did administration confider them as mixtures of both? (4) They contained, he said, in the main, an agreement of Great Britain to pay the Langrave of Hesse the Prince of Anhalt, and the Duke of Brunswick, so much money for furnishing so many men, and they were sprinkled with certain pompous phrases of alliance (4) But did they assign a reason for any alliance? Was Hesse concerned in our quarrel with America? Was she inclined from fear of being attacked by America to begin it? and thence found it her political interest to join us? No—there was not a shadow of fact to prove such a suggestion. The clauses of mutual alliance were therefore founded in fallacy, and the treaties were clearly mere treaties of

5 see pa. 279, Vol. 2. / see indexes, under Army British. & His Lordship seems satirical here: the Ministerial Army did those things, not the Provincials. — see index, under Fire. (1) see indexes, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies. (2) see Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. (3) see list of Grievances, pa. 971 (4) see pa. 951.

wisely. After this sort of self-question and answer, his Lordship declared that the Italian troops who were to be employed against America, were mercenaries in the truest and worst sense of the word; and he then gave a long and dreadful description of the many difficulties and dangers which might arise to this country from the employment of hirelings, who stood recorded as troops not to be trusted; who, as Sir Walter Raleigh described them in the history of the world, were "seditious, unfaithful, disobedient, devourers and destroyers of all places and countries, whereunto they are drawn; as being held by no other bond, than their own commodity. Yea, that which is most fearful among such hirelings is, that they have often, and in time of greatest extremity, not only refused to fight in their defence who have entertained them, but revolted unto the contrary part; to the utter ruin of those princes and states that have trusted them. (6) True!

After enforcing this quotation by a variety of probable conclusions, his Lordship went into a comparison of the riches of Great-Britain and America; he said that gold and silver were merely commodities, that they were not entitled to the name of wealth; that they were only valuable in trinkets and trifles to decorate palaces and great men's houses, but that the produce and industry of a country constituted its real affluence, that we had, by our fatal measures of late years, rooted out of America that luxury which was our surety, and which preserved them to us; we had taught them industry and thrift; the very arts which our forefathers wisely aimed at keeping them ignorant of, we had obliged them to learn; we had sent them necessity, the true Minerva, the great mistress of invention; and they had for some time been successfully studying under her auspices. They now lived frugally, and wore their own manufactures, glorying more in their rough cloths and stuff gowns than in the gorgeous two hundred pound dresses of our nobility; they were therefore essentially rich, and they would equal us in currency, as soon as a specie not liable to be counterfeited could be discovered. His Lordship begged to know the cause of the quarrel with America, and the object of the war.—Was not the one the right of taxation, and was not the other a war of conquest? If so, how inexpedient? how ruinous the present treaties? Did any Lord imagine that America would lay down her arms till she was conquished, and when conquered, what was she but a slave?—Why not then treat with her before these mercenaries are landed, the very news of whose coming in all probability would render reconciliation impracticable? It would surely be unreasonable and absurd to expect that America, who had been forced to take up arms in her own defence, would lay them down before she treated with Great-Britain. His Lordship wished that *Commissioners* properly empowered, *had been* sent to the Congress, the requisitions of America might then have been learnt, their reasonableness properly considered, and the fatal quarrel happily terminated. As the case now stood, who could say when the dispute would end, or how we were to maintain it another year? In the last war the expence of the first year was two millions, in the course of six years it grew into twelve millions. The expence of the present year was ten millions, and where was the extraordinary supply for the next year to be raised? We were taxed already almost beyond bearing, and his Lordship knew not where another tax could be laid. After descanting with great eloquence on the fatal consequences which would probably follow the present measures, his Lordship investigated the different conduct of Rome and Carthage respecting their colonies, and shewed that no advantage could be derived to the mother country from such colonists as were deprived of their freedom, and ruled with tyranny and despotism.

St. James's, March 22. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen, the sheriffs, and some of the common council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty, (being introduced by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household) with the following Address and Petition, which was read by the Recorder.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, and to intreat your Majesty's royal attention, while with the humility of dutiful subjects, we lay before your Majesty, what at present most immediately affects us in the spirit and tendency of the public measures now depending; and the anxiety we feel at the naked and exposed state in which this country will be left, by draining it of the national troops, as well as the danger and disgrace attending the late treaties for foreign mercenaries, whose latitude is such, as to provide the means of introducing a foreign army even into this realm.

We cannot, Sir, without horror look forward to that dismemberment of the empire; that increase of the national debt; and of burthensome taxes; that loss of our most valuable resources; those distresses of our merchants and manufacturers; those deficiences of the revenue; that effusion of the blood of our countrymen and brethren; that failure of public credit, and those dreadful calamities and convulsions which must follow a civil war so begun and pursued, whose extent no wisdom can foresee.

We humbly conceive, that no people can be bound to surrender their rights and liberties as a return for protection. The colonies have fought our battles with us, and in the last war they so far exceeded their abilities, that this nation thought it just and necessary to make them an annual compensation; and even now, driven to open hostilities in their own defence, they are willing (their charters being inviolably secured) to continue to us all those advantages of a regular and exclusive commerce, to which we have long owed our opulence and prosperity. And we have every assurance which men in their situation can safely give, that, if ceded as freemen, they are willing to go farther, and to afford the exhausted state of the revenue of this country, such reasonable voluntary aid as their abilities will permit, provided that their contributions are unalienable applied to relieve that distress which is the only fair and politic foundation of requiring them, and that neither their aids, nor our own sinking funds shall be any longer perverted from a public benefit, and misapplied to the purpose of corruption, instead of redeeming the debts of the nation, according to the first wise and just institution.

Indulge but, most gracious Sovereign, the humanity and dignity of your own royal disposition, and our prayers will be granted. We implore the extensions of your Majesty's justice and mercy towards that continent which, when arbiter of the terms of peace, it was your Majesty's own determination to prefer to every other compensation for all the expences of the last war.

We humbly and earnestly beseech your Majesty, that the most solemn, clear, distinct, and unambiguous specification, of those just and honorable terms, which your Majesty, with both houses of parliament mean to grant to the colonies, may precede the dreadful operations of your armament. Every colour and suspicion of injustice and oppression will then be removed from the proceedings of the mother country; and, if those just and honorable terms are not submitted to, your Majesty will undoubtedly be enabled to meet what will then be rebellion, with the zealous hearts and hands of a determined, loyal and united people. (7)

To which his MAJESTY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

"I Deplore, with the deepest concern, the miseries which a great part of my subjects in North America have brought upon themselves by an unjustifiable resistance to the constitutional authority of this kingdom; and I shall be ready and happy to alleviate those miseries by acts of mercy and clemency, whenever that authority is established, and the now existing rebellion is at an end. To obtain these salutary purposes, I will invariably pursue the most proper and effectual means."

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Cape-Fear river, (North-Carolina) dated 27th May, 1776.

"The Generals Clinton and Cornwallis, has formed a design to seize our guard at the Mill near Brunswick, and, for that purpose, landed on the 10th instant, about 1000 men, above and below. We have killed two of their soldiers, mortally wounded one of their captains, and took two prisoners; upon which they retreated precipitately, after shooting an old woman in the thigh, stabbing another with a bayonet, and beating out the front teeth of a third.—Our guard consists of about 100 foot, and 20 light horse, the latter did the execution. The officers of the foot having made an excellent retreat, with a few pieces of artillery, and without arms, when they was almost surrounded. These circumstances you may depend on.—Clinton and Cornwallis, when they saw the poor women, (who were in Brigadier General Howe's house) very generously gave them ten shillings each, as an *ample compensation* for what they had suffered." *See index, under North Carolina.*

We hear from Fairfield, in Connecticut, that last Friday morning the 7th instant, one William Prindle, living between Newtown and Redding, having hired to work for him, a labourer whom on conversing with, he discovered to be a friend to American rights and freedom, in opposition to parliamentary claims of power, he conceived on that account, such an aversion to the poor man, that watching an opportunity when he was fast asleep, he at one blow with a broad ax, severed his head from his body, of which he boasted to the neighbours, saying he had cut off the head of a damned whig, and wished he could serve them all so. He was committed to Fairfield Goal, but is supposed to be a little insane.

NEW-HAVEN, June 12.

Extract of a letter from General ARNOLD, *dated Montreal, May* 28, 1776.

"I have only one minute to acquaint you I am well though much fatigued, having this morning returned from an expedition 13 leagues above this, at a place called St. Ann's, where we have lately had near 500 of our men made prisoners, by a number of regulars and savages; you will see a particular account soon of the agreement I have made with them for exchange of prisoners. I never was more mortified in not having it in my power to revenge the cruel and perfidious treatment of our enemies? Humanity forbid the step; and though I had a sufficient force, my hands were tied." *See under Canada.*

HARTFORD, June 17.

Last Friday the General Assembly of this Colony met in this place, pursuant to a special warrant issued by his Hon. Governor TRUMBULL, in consequence of a request from the honorable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, for several regiments to be immediately raised for the defence of this and the neighbouring Colonies.

The General Assembly of this Colony in their present Session, have repealed the Act passed in May last, for immediately inlisting or drafting a Part of the Militia to be held as Minute Men, and have (in consequence of a request from the honorable Continental Congress) voted eight regiments of troops to be immediately raised for the defence of this and the other Colonies, and have appointed the honorable DAVID WATERBURY, & JAMES WADSWORTH, Esq'rs; Brigadier-Generals. The other officers are not yet settled.

Governor Trumbull has received an express from the Continental Congress, desiring him to loose no time in raising them, as certain intelligence is received that New-York will be attacked by the enemy in a few days.

By a letter from a gentleman at Albany we are informed that the honorable Major-General THOMAS died of the Small-Pox at Chamblee, about a fortnight since. *See p. 1049.*

Since our last advice has been received in this town from Albany, that a large number of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, headed by Sir John Johnson, had came down the Mohawk river in a hostile manner, and that General Schuyler had marched with a body of Troops to meet them.—We have not yet received any further intelligence.

BOSTON, June 20

The following important Letter was published in a hand-bill at New-York after the post left that city, which we have from a gentlemen just arriv'd from Providence.

Philadelphia June 11.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Congress have this day received advice, and are fully convinced, that it is the design of General Howe to make an attack upon the City of New-York as soon as possible; the attack they have reason to believe will be made within ten days; I am therefore most earnestly to request you, by order of Congress, to call forth your militia, as requested in my letter of the 4th instant, and to forward them with all dispatch to the city of New-York; and that you direct that they march in companies, or any other way, that will hasten their arrival there. The important day is at hand that will decide not only the fate of the city of New-York, but in all probability of the whole province. On such an occasion there is no necessity to use arguments with Americans; their feelings I well know will prompt them to their duty, and the sacredness of the cause will urge them to the field. The greatest exertions of vigour and expedition are requisite to prevent our enemies from getting possession of that town; I must therefore again most earnestly request you, in the name, and by the authority of Congress, to send forward the militia, (agreeable to the requisition of Congress, and that you will do it with all the dispatch which the infinite importance of the cause demands. (10)

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To the honorable Convention of New-York.

Last Thursday the Inhabitants of this Town were made acquainted, by Beat of Drum, that an expedition was to be undertaken to annoy our Enemy's Ships in Nantasket Road, and for erecting proper Fortifications in the lower Harbour. Accordingly Detachments from the Colonial Regiment commanded by Cols. Marshal and Whitney and Battallion of Train commanded by Lieut. Col. Crafts, were embarked on board Boats at the Long Wharf, together with Cannon, Ammunition, Provisions, intrenching Tools, and every necessary implement, and proceeded for Pettick's Island and Hull, where they were joined by some Continental Troops, and Sea Coast Companies, so as to make near 600 Men at each Place; a like Number of the Militia from the Vicinity of this Harbour with a Detachment from the Train, and some Field Pieces, took Post at Moon Island, Hoff's Neck & Point Alderton—At the same time a Detachment from the Continental Army under the Command of Col. Whitcomb, with two 18 pounders, one 13 inch Mortar, with the necessary Apparatus, intrenching Tools &c. were embarked for Long Island, to take post there—The Troops did not arrive at their several places of Destination, till near Morning, occasioned by a flat calm; notwithstanding, such was the activity and alertness of our Men, that they had the Cannon planted, and a line of defence hove up on Lond Island and Nantasket Hill in a few Hours, when a Cannon Shot from Long-Island announced to the Enemy our Design: Upon which a signal was immediately made for the whole Fleet, consisting of 8 Ships, 2 Snows, 2 Brigs, and one Schooner, to remove and get under Way—The Commodore (Banks) bore our Fire, and returned it with spirit, till a Shot from Long-Island pierced the upper works of his Ship, when he immediately unmoored or cut his cables and got under Sail, and happy for him he did so, for in a small space of time afterwards, a shell from our works fell into the very spot he had but just before quitted. Unhappily our Cannon did not arrive at Pettick's Island and Nantasket as soon as might have been expected, but the Fire from the latter Place being properly pointed against the Commodore's Ship who came too in the Light House Channel, is apprehended to have done considerable Execution.—In short, the Enemy were compelled once more to make a disgraceful precipitate flight, and we have it now in our power to congratulate our Readers on our being in full Possession of the low-

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(a) See indexes, under Troops British & See Treaty pa. 951, & Lords proceedings, pa. 960

(b) See List of Grievances, pa. 971.

(c) See indexes, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies & See Sea Act pa. 735, Vol. 1. & Molasses Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2.

(d) See index, under Army of the United States.

(e) See index, under Congress Continental.

(1) See Independency, pa. 971.

(2) See National debt, pa. 79, Vol. 2.

(3) See American rights, pa. 1089, 1228.

(4) See merits of Mass. Bay, pa. 557.

(5) See our Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

(6) See on regulation of Trade, pa. 591 Vol. 3, & pa. 867, 685, 1228, & Congress's Consent, pa. 1228.

(7) The terms were only Pardon, see pa. 972, 776.

(8) See under Town, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental, & Provincial, revolves, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies.

(9) See Magna Charta pa. 790, 1050, petition of right, pa. 816, Bill of Rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 3.

(10) See index, under new York.

(11) See pa. 905.

(12) See Congress Proceedings, pa. 984.

...r Harbour of Boston; and had the wind have been Eastward, we are confident we should have ...d the much greater Pleasure of giving them ...g on our being in the Possession of many of their ships. Through divine Providence, not one of our Men were hurt.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Colony Train, at Nantasket, under the Command of Col. CRAFTS, to his Friend in Boston, June 17, 1776.

My dear Friend,

"I Promis'd to give you a short account of our transactions.—We embarked with a part of Col. Mur...hall and Whiting's Regiments late on Thursday evening for the lower harbour, under the Command of Major Revere. The whole Expedition directed by General LINCOLN. Capt. Swan for Patticks Island, Major Revere and Capt. Melvill for Nantasket, Capt. Balch for Hull's Neck and Capt. Lee for Moonhead and Capt. Burbeck of the Continental Train with 300 men for Long-Island Head.—The night proved very unfavorable by being a flat calm. The continental troops from their nearness and the advantage of the tide reach'd their destination in season. From our distance and the tide against us half the way we did not arrive here till after sun-rise. We expected to have found a breast-work erected; but to our surprize not a spade had been rais'd and not 100 men to support us. Tide of flood had made and we could not get the vessel near enough to land the cannon. The Major remonstrated and found the enemies Vessels all busy, we having no boats proper to unload, were oblig'd to attempt it in a flat bottom'd one. We got a field piece on shore, but in getting one of the heavy cannon into the boat, which was entirely insufficient for so great a weight, sunk, and did not recover it till low water. The other piece with great difficulty we got on shore and mounted, which had like to have been too late. The continental train began firing, and the ships immediately got under way and anchor'd opposite the Light-House.—Capt. Swan arrived at Patticks Island about two in the morning, expecting, as we did, to find a work ready for his cannon. He went on shore, but to his great mortification found not a soul there, nor any work thrown up; and having no small arms on board but such as his officers had, he waited till day-light, and then sail'd for the Braintree shore to cover the ordnance he had on board. By order of the General he came down to us, and was much assisting in getting up our cannon on Quaker-Hill, and giving them a grand salute. The Commodore has Dormouth and after firing the second shot he blew up the Light-House, and at our fourth round the whole fleet got under way a second time. Some of our shot we have no doubt struck him, as all the Boats in the fleet were sent to tow him off. He fir'd but one shot; but we pelted him till out of reach of our cannon. Thus we have got rid of a nest of scoundrels the very day two years they block'd the harbour up." see Port Act, pa. 499.

"On Sunday afternoon we saw a Ship and Brigt. standing in for Light-House channel, chased and fir'd upon by 4 privateers, who frequently exchang'd broad sides. We supp'd them to be part of the Scotch fleet, got every man to his quarters, and carried one 18-pounder loaded with round and cannister shot, when she struck and cried out for quarters. We order'd the boat and captain on shore, and then fir'd at the Ship; but being quite dark, we suppos'd she had struck. By this time the privateers came up. A Capt. of the Highlanders in the Brigt's boat came on shore. Sometime after the ship got under way, and stood for the narrows; when a fine privateer Brigt. commanded by Capt. Harding of New Haven, (who we hear came in this bay on purpose to meet with our old friend Dorson) and 5 Schooners gave chase. The Brig came along side, when a hot engagement ensu'd which lasted three quarters of an hour when the Ship struck. The Brigt floating took the advantage of the confusion and attempted to follow, both supposing the enemy in possession of Boston. We found them from Scotland, with Highlanders to join General Howe. The Ship had on board 114, the Brigt. 74. The former left in the engagement Major Menzie, 8 privates and 13 wounded. The latter 2 killed by the privateers in the day: —The privateer Brigt. had 3 wounded, one suppos'd mortally." (1)

Col. Campbell, who we hear was to have the Chief Command of the two Scotch Battallions, was taken in the above Ship. see his letter, pa. 971

Tuesday last the Corpse of Major Menzie was bro't up to Town, and buried with all the Honours of War.

Same Day the Privateers took in our Bay another fine large Ship, with 122 Highlanders and 6 Months Provisions on board, and bro't her safe into this Harbour. (1)

We have now upwards of 400 Highlanders confin'd in the Work-house and Alms-House, who we hear are soon to be distributed in the Country Towns.

A Gentleman from Rhode-Island informs us, that the Privateer call'd the Black Brigg had fell in with and took two of the Scotch Fleet with upwards of 200 Highlanders, put Hands on board, and order'd them into that Port. The Privateer took out all the Officers with their Baggage, about 40 Seamen and all their Armoury, and is arrived safe at Rhode-Island. (1)

It was reported Yesterday that the above Prizes had got into Dartmouth.

We can assure the public, that there is not a Ministerial troop in all New-England, except what are prisoners; nor is there a Ministerial Ship in any harbour in New-England.

We learn from the West-Indies, That the French Court having taken off the prohibition on the exportation of gun powder from France, and that large quantities of that commodity is almost daily arriving in the West-Indies; so that it is now become an article of great plenty there.

DIED] Mrs. Copelain, wife of Mr. Ephraim Copelain.

Last Week arrived at Rhode-Island, the True-Blue, taken by the Columbus Frigate, laden with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, &c. (1)

This Day Published, and sold by the Printer hereof.

THE

BLOCKHEADS:

OR, THE

AFFRIGHTED OFFICERS.

A

FARCE.

The second Edition of Col. *Pickering's* PLAN of DISCIPLINE, which, by Order of the General Assembly, all the Militia of this Colony are directed and enjoined to practise, is now in the Press, and will be published, in about three Weeks, by SAMUEL HALL, at his Office in School Street, Boston.

To be sold by WILLIAM WATSON,

Agent for the United Colonies, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at *Plymouth*, on the 20th Day of *July* next, and to be continued from Day to Day till the whole be sold—The following Vessels and Cargoes, viz.

The Ship Happy Return, burthen about 150 Tons, Cargo consisting of Sea Coal, a few Barrels of Beaf, Bread, Pease, &c. &c.

The Ship Norfolk, burthen about 140 Tons, Cargo consisting of Sea Coal, a few Barrels Beef and Bread, and one Cask Deck Nails.

Plymouth, June 27, 1776.

THOMAS TURNER respectfully acquaints the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town and Country, That he has open'd his ACADEMY at Concert-Hall, where he'll teach Dancing agreeable to the most approved Method.—Any Gentlemen inclining to learn Fencing may be taught.

Attendance from Ten to Two o'Clock.

WHEREAS the Justices of the peace in and for the county of Suffolk, were notified by us the subscribers, to give their attendance on the 7th of this instant, at the meeting-house in Dedham (old Parish) at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to open and sort the votes for a Register of Deeds, for the county aforesaid; and though some of the justices for the said county met at the time and place aforesaid, for the said purpose, yet there not being a majority of the justices present, the said votes could not be opened and sorted as the law directs; therefore, the justices of the peace in and for the said county, are hereby again notified to give their attendance at the meeting-house aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to open and sort the votes aforesaid.

JOHN HILL, } Justices of the Peace for
JONA. METCALF, } said County, Quorum unus

N. B. It is desired that there may be a general attendance of the justices for said county, to prevent any further delay.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of *Charlestown* are hereby Notified that a Meeting of said Inhabitants is to be held at the house of *Hannah Whittemore*, near the Causeway in said Town, on Wednesday the 26th of this instant June, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, to hear the Report of the Committee appointed to apply to the General Court in behalf of said Inhabitants—And also to determine what further Measures they will take to procure Relief under their present Distress. X The Committee who were appointed to estimate the loss and damage sustained by the said Inhabitants are desired not to fail in their attendance at the time and place above-mentioned, in order to compleat the business assigned them.

By Order of the Selectmen,
SETH SWEETSER, Town-Clerk.

N. B. As the Business is of great Importance, it is earnestly desired there may be a general Attendance.

TO BE SOLD,

One, or Two, good Horses, CHEAP.

Enquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Thomas Vinton, late of Braintree, Blacksmith, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Thomas and John Vinton, Administrators on said Estate, that they may be settled and paid. All those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to said Administrators.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Moncrieff, late of Boston, Spinster, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to EDWARD PROCTER, of Boston, aforesaid, Executor to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demans on the Estate of Samuel Gardner, late of Hingham, deceased, are desired to apply to Samuel Gardner, of Hingham aforesaid, Administrator to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement. June 12, 1776.

LOST on Tuesday the 18th Inst. about 12 o'Clock, One Hundred Dollars, in paper Bills (wrapt in a piece of Almanack) between Mr. Wheatley's in King-street and the Town House, or between the Bunch of Grapes Tavern and Mr. Benj. Phillips's House on Fort Hill. Whoever shall bring said Money to the Printer hereof, shall receive ten Dollars reward; or if any Person thro' poverty have been tempted to take it, and will return it to the Printer hereof, shall receive ten Dollars, and no Questions ask'd.

TO-MORROW,

At Twelve o'Clock,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At Store No. 10, on the Long-Wharff,

12 Pipes of choice *Fayal* WINE.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, XII o'Clock,

On WEDNESDAY 26th inst.

At NINE in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at RUSSELL'S Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A great Variety of House Furniture,

Among which are,

Mahogony and other Tables, Desks, Leather-bottom Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, Chest of Drawes, &c. with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, and a few Barrels of excellent Soft Soap. J. RUSSELL Auctioneer.

Wednesday 26th June, IX o'Clock.

THE Proprietors of *New-Boston*, in the County of *Cumberland*; are hereby Notified, that a Meeting will be held at the American Coffee-House in King Street, *Boston*, on Tuesday the 30th *July* next, for the Purposes hereafter mentioned.

1. To choose a Moderator, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

2. To appoint a Committee to examine their late Treasurer's Accounts, and to determine upon some mode for Payment of the Ballance due to his Estate.

3. To agree upon some Plan for laying out the undivided Lands in said Township.

4. To choose a Committee for the Sale of Lands, belonging to delinquent Proprietors, a Committee to dispose of the Mills in said Town.——a standing Committee to manage the general Concerns of the Proprietorship; and to act upon any other Matter that stands refer'd over to said Meeting.

EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT,
Boston, June 15th 1776. JEREMIAH GRIDLEY,
JOHN MACKETT.

LOOK OUT.

DESERTED from my Company in the 18th Regiment, commanded by Edmund Phinney, Esqr now at Boston, the 12th Instant, David Crage, a Soldier, a short stocky Man, about 24 Years of Age, had on when he Deserted, a cloath colour'd Coat with Buff facing, which is the Uniform of the Regiment, a cloth colour'd double Breasted Jacket, blue Breeches, and a narrow brim'd felt Hat with white Binding; he came from the Eastward when he inlisted, and it is likely he is gone there again. Whoever will apprehend the said Deserter, and bring or send him to his Company and Regiment again, or secure him in any of the Continental Goals, and send word to the Subscriber, so that he may be brought to said Company again, shall have five Dollars reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

Jeremiah Hill, Capt.

P. S. All Select-Men and Committees of Safety and Inspection, are desired to take particular Notice of this Advertisement.

N. B. If said Deserter should return to his Company, and Duty again, of his own accord, it will at least be a mitigation of his Crime.

TAKE CARE.

DESERTED from my Company in the 18th Regiment, commanded by Edmund Phinney, Esq; George Bell of Falmouth, and John Williams of Woodstock, the former about 27 Years of Age, and the latter 35; about five Feet and an half high each. Whoever will apprehend said Deserters, and bring them to their Regiment, or secure them, so that they may be brought to their Regiment again, shall be rewarded with Twenty Dollars, or Ten for each, and all necessary Charges paid, by Bartholomew York, Capt.

Boston, June 18. 1776.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Woman, named Cloe, a thick well-set Negro of a pallish Black, flat Face and Nose, blubber Lips, large Mouth, and about 37 Years of Age, pretty fluent with her Tongue some times, well Dress, speaks good English. It is supposed she is gone in the Country, as she took her best Cloaths and left her old. Whoever will take up said Negro, or give information where she may be found, shall have Four Dollars Reward for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid, by SILAS ATKINS.

N. B. All Persons are hereby cautioned not to conceal, harbour or carry off said Negro, as they would avoid all trouble. *Boston*, June 19th 1776.

STRAYED or stolen from a Pasture on Dorchester-Neck on Friday last, a black Horse with a Star in his Forehead, his Mane half hogg'd, the other half hanging, paces and trots, but chiefly inclines to pace. Whoever will give Information to the Printer, where he may be found, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have a handsome Reward and all necessary Charges paid. Boston, June 19, 1776.

The Public are hereby informed, that on Saturday the 18th of June Inst. a free Negro, named John Penny, stole a Cow and Calf, out of a Pasture belonging to Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Lincoln, and sold said Cow and Calf for 4l. 8s. and then run off. Whoever will take up said Thief, and bring him to Joseph Mears of Bedford, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. The Negro's Home has been at Stoneham.

TO BE LETT,

A large House pleasantly situated near the Common, with a good Well of Water and Garden. Enquire of the Printer.

(1) see index, under Men of War. // see index, under Army of the United Colonies. — see index, under Troops, British. (1) see index, under Naval affairs. X see index, under Town of Charlestown. (2) see resolve of Congress, pa. 839.

(Articles omitted last Week for want of Room.)

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.

IN CONVENTION.

PRESENT One Hundred and twelve MEMBERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15 1776.

FORASMUCH as all the endeavours of the United Colonies, by the most decent representations and petitions to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to restore peace and security to America under the British government, and a re union with that people upon just and liberal terms, instead of a redress of grievances have produced, from an imperious and vindictive Administration, increased insult, oppression, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total destruction: By a late Act, all these colonies are declared to be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the British Crown, our properties subjected to confiscation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppression of Americans declared legal and just: Fleets and armies are raised, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to assist these destructive purposes: The King's representative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our safety, but, having retired on board an armed ship, is carrying on a piratical and savage war against us, tempting our slaves, by every art and force, to resort to him, and training and employing them against their masters: In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject submission to the will of those over-bearing tyrants, or a total seperation from the Crown and Government of Great-Britain, uniting and exerting the strength of all America for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war: Wherefore, appealing to the SEARCHER OF HEARTS for the sincerity of former declarations, expressing our desire to preserve the connection with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked conduct, and the eternal laws of self-preservation.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independant states, absolved from all allegiance to or dependence upon the Crown or Parliament of Great-Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the colonies, at such time, and in the manner as to them shall seem best: Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare a DECLARATION of RIGHTS, and such a plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.
JOHN TAZEWELL, Clerk of the Conv.

In consequence of the above resolution, universally regarded as the only door which will lead to safety and prosperity, some gentlemen made a handsome collection for the purpose of treating the Soldiery, who next day were paraded in Waller's grove, before Brigadier-General Lewis, attended by the gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, members of the Gen. Convention, the inhabitants of this city, &c. &c. The resolution being read aloud to the army, the following toasts were given, each of them accompanied by a discharge of the artillery and small arms, and the acclamations of all present.

1. *The American independent States.*
2. *The Grand Congress of the United States, and their respective legislatures.*
3. *General Washington, and victory to the American arms.*

The UNION FLAG of the American states waved upon the Capitol during the whole of this ceremony, which being ended, the soldiers partook of the refreshments prepared for them by the affection of their countrymen, and the evening concluded with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy; every one seeming pleased that the dominion of Great-Britain was now at an end, so wickedly and tyrannically exercised for these twelve or thirteen years past, notwithstanding our repeated prayers and remonstrances for redress.

LONDON,

March 12. It is reported that Lord Howe's going to America is not yet settled, and there is great reason to believe he will not go. Several obstacles lie in his way; amongst which are these: That he flattered himself he should have had full power to treat with the Americans, by which he would have become the happy means of reconciling the colonies to the mother country, of which he now does not see the least prospect. He finds by the returns made by Admiral Greaves, that the fleet in America are not fit for service, and that it will be impossible to act with it, without loss of character, and risque of every kind of reputation; a risque much too great for Lord Howe to run, who so justly stands high in the estimation of his country, as a great sea officer of unblemished honor and probity.

March 14. On Monday were presented to the lower assembly, pursuant to their order, copies of the following requisitions made by Generals Gage and Howe, from America: 1—Copy of Lieutenant-General Gage's requisition, for 21,500l. dated Feb. 7, 1775. Ditto for 20,000l. dated April 17, 1775. Ditto for 10,000l. dated May 23, 1775. Ditto for 20 000l. dated June 1, 1775. Ditto for 20 000l. dated July 22, 1775. Ditto for 40 0 0l. dated August 7, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Jan. 1, 1776.

Copy of Major-General Howe's requisition, for 100,000l. dated Nov. 1, 1775. Ditto for 100,000l. dated Jan. 1, 1776.

Advices from France say, "That large bodies of French troops are ordered down the sea-coast of that kingdom on the Mediterranean;" which occasioned variety of speculation.

However the Ministry may attempt to conceal it, there is certainly a treaty totally inimical to the honor and interest of England, now carrying on between the courts of Versailles and Madrid; in consequence of which, the French and Spanish navies are increasing at their different ports, and manning with the utmost expedition; their land forces are likewise considerably augmented, and have orders for embarkation early in May.—Mr. St. Paul, our Charge des Affaires at Paris, came over the latter end of last week with this alarming intelligence for administration.

March 21. A few days ago the shattered remains of the 18th regiment of foot, which was engaged in the action of Bunker's-Hill, and reduced to 25 men, arrived at Maidstone. They consisted of 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, and a band of music. A subscription was opened for their relief.

The loss of a ship taken by the Provincials is like to make work for the lawyers; the under-writers declaring they are not pirates, and the policy not providing against rebels.

The Treasurer of this Colony hereby gives Notice, that he is directed and empowered by the General Assembly of this Colony, to hire a Sum of Money not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds. Any Persons disposed to lend may apply to the Treasurer at his Office in Watertown. Said Money is wanted immediately.

This Day is Published,

And to be Sold by T. & J. FLEET in Cornhill,

Observation on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America.——

By RICHARD PRICE, D. D. F. R. S.

CONTENTS.

Of the Nature of Liberty in general.—Of Civil Liberty and the Principles of Government.—of the Authority of one Country over another.—Of the Justice of the War with America.—Whether the War with America is justified by the Principles of the Constitution—Of the Policy of the War with America.—Of the Honour of the Nation as affected by the War with America.—Of the Probability of succeeding in the War with America.—And an Appendix containing a State of the National Debt at Midsummer, 1775.

At the same Place may be had,

The Manual Exercise,

"Recommended (by the late Provincial Congress) to "the Inhabitants of this Province, that in Order "to their perfecting themselves in the Military "Art, they proceed in the Method ordered—— "in the Year 1764; it being in the Opinion of the "Congress, the best calculated for Appearance "and Defence."

THE Brethren of the ancient and honorable Society of Free and Accepted MASONS, are hereby Notified, that the Right Worshipful JOHN ROWE, Esq; Grand-Master of *North America*, designs to celebrate the Festival of St. JOHN the Baptist, on TUESDAY the 25th of *June* Instant, at the House of Brother MASTON, the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, Boston, where the Brethren are desired to attend.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
JOHN CUTLER, G. Sec'ry.

N. B. The Brethren that design to attend, are desired to give their Names in to Brother MASTON, by the Twentieth Day, that Provision may be made for any Number that offers.

☞ DINNER precisely half after Two o'Clock.

Benjamin Andrews

HAS for Sale at the Warehouse lately occupied by Mr. JOSHUA BLANCHARD, Junr. at the Head of the Town Dock, BOSTON.

For ready Money only,

West-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel, Brandy, Madeira, Teneriff and Malaga Wine, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Piemento, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, new Flour, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Redwood, Logwood, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Hard and Crown Soap, Snuff in Bladders, Writing, Cartridge and Press Paper, Dutch Pens, Primmers, Psalters, Spelling Books, Watt's and Tate and Brady's Psalms and Hymns, Pins No. 4, Looking-Glasses of various Sizes, Cheveaux de Frize, Cap Wire, Plumes, Womens Lynn Shoes, Felt and Castor Hats, Iron Hollow Ware, Potash Kettles, a few Articles of English Goods, &c. &c.

☞ Said ANDREWS earnestly calls for Payment, on those who are indebted to him, and wishes they may not be so unmindful of his heavy Losses, as by a further Delay of Payment, to oblige him to put their Notes and Accounts in Suit, which he must do very soon.

Cream coloured Ware.

Now opening for Sale,

A Large and elegant Assortment of Cream coloured WARE, by WILLIAM SHERBURNE, at his Store in Kilby-Street, next the Bunch of Grapes Tavern——BOSTON——

Wholesale & Retail. Cheap.

Where also may be had, ENGLISH GOODS.

Mrs. Sheaffe

INFORMS her Friends, and the Public, That she has Removed to the Shop occupied last by Mr. *Richard Sallet*, Cornhill. Where she will be much oblig'd to them for their Custom, and has to sell

Spices	Chocolate
Pepper	Starch
Cotton Wool	Indigo
Coffee	Copperas

With sundry other Articles.

Dip'd Tallow Candles,

per Box, Tallow by the Barrel, Crown Soap, Hard Soap by the 100 wt. Soft Soap by the Barrel, to be sold by JOSEPH LOVERING, near Dr. Byles's Meeting House, South-End, or at JOHN LOVERING's, at the lower End of King-Street, BOSTON.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Uriah Oakes, Shipwright, late of Cohasset, deceased, or have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Samuel Oakes, Administrator on said Estate. Cohasset, June 10, 1776.

WHEREAS one *George Downing*, late of *Boston*, was lately detected in Stealing; when upon searching of him, their was sundry Articles of Wearing Apparrel found in his Custody, that it is presumed he did not come lawfully by: Such as a Wraper or Surtout, a Jacket, one Pair of Leather Breeches, one Cloth ditto, a Piece of Callico, one Shirt, one Pair of Stockings, a Net-hood, and two Books, all which Articles are in the Custody of Major *Job Cushing*, of *Shrewsbury*, where the Owners may have them, by discribing of them, and paying Charges.

Shrewsbury, June 10, 1776.

To be Sold by JOSHUA WARD,

Agent for the Owners of the Privateer Schooner Dolphin, and her Company, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at *Salem*, in the County of Essex, the 26th Instant. To be continued from Day to Day until the whole is sold. To the highest Bidder the following Vessels, and a small Quantity of Iron, &c. &c.

Sloop Dispatch, burthen about 45 Tons.
Sloop Success, burthen about 70 Tons.
Schooner Friendship, burthen about 60 Tons.

STRAYED from the Common in Boston, a large Red Cow, with a white Face, supposed to have gone towards Taunton. Whoever will bring her to the Printer, or inform him where she may be found, shall be properly Rewarded. BENJ. ANDREWS.

Boston, May 22, 1776.

DESERTED from Capt. Edward Burbeck's Company, in Col. Henry Knox's Regiment of Artillery, Philip Bass, belonging to Boston, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, about 22 Years of Age, dark Complexion and black Hair; supposed to be gone toward Newbury. Whoever will take up and return said Deserter to his Company in Boston, shall have One Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

EDWD. BURBECK, Capt.

WE the Subscribers appointed by the Honorable THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of the Estate of Capt. William Winsfield, deceased, represented Insolvent, Give Notice to said Creditors, that we shall attend that Service at the House of Capt. Edward Procter in Fore-Street, at Boston, on the second Monday of the six following Months, between the Hours of six and nine o'Clock, P. M.

FRANCIS SOUTHWICK,
Boston, 28th May, 1776. DANIEL PECKER,
GILES HARRIS.

TAKEN up this Morning by the Subscriber, a dark brown Mare, about fourteen Hands high with a white Blaze down the Face, and four white Feet, shod round, trots and paces well, good Life, something low in Flesh, supposed to be about seven or eight Years old; the Owner by applying to the Subscriber may have her again, paying Charges.

Wrentham, May 30, 1776. JEREMIAH DAY.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Nathaniel Glover, (or his Widow Ann Glover, deceas'd,) late of Boston, Merchant, deceas'd, are desir'd to call upon John Soley, Executor to the last Will and Testament of said Deceas'd, and settle the same.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat English Clothier's Screw, with a Press Plate. Also a Copper that will hold 70 Gallons, with a Brass Cock to it.

Inquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A Quantity of Mens strong Leather Shoes, for which the Money will be given at the Delivery. Any Persons inclining to supply the same, are desired to call at the Agent's Office, in Ann-Street.

Boston, May 25. 1776.

All Persons having any Demand on the Estate of Joseph Gould, late of Lynn, Miller, deceased. Likewise those that are indebted to said Estate are desired to apply immediately to James Purington and Samuel Collins, Jun. of Lynn, Executors, in Order for Settlement. Lynn, 31st of May 1776.

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(1) See index, under Virginia (1) See index, under Petitions, remonstrance, address, Letters, Resolves, Proclamation of Congress pa. 656. 779. (2) See List of Grievances, pa. 977. (3) See Substance of the Act page 931, &c. & See index, under Men of War & See index, under Army British (4) See Treaty, pa. 951, &c. A See declaration of independency, pa. 977. D See index, under Army of ye United Colonies; & Naval Affairs (5) See Treaty with France pa. 1018 — See index, under Congress Continental. (6) See pa. 1046 (7) See the Form, pa. 979 (8) He had only power to Grant Pardons, see pa. 973, 776. (9) see pa. 754. & see pa. 952, with the references (10) See index, under Congress Provincial.